IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please insert the following after the title and before the "Technical Field":

--This application is a U.S. National Phase application of PCT International Application PCT/JP2004/003394.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 9 at line 5 as follows:

--Electrically-powered element [[105]] 3105 is fixed below block 3109. Electrically-powered element [[105]] 3105 includes stator 3106 connected to an inverter driving circuit (not shown) and rotor 3107 which contains permanent magnet (not shown) and is fixed to main shaft portion 3116. Electrically-powered element [[105]] 3105 is an electrically-powered element [[105]] 3105 for driving the inverter, and is driven at a plurality of driving frequencies including those at least in a range from 600 to 1,200 r/min. by the inverter driving circuit.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 10 at line 21 as follows:

--Supporting member 3132 is substantially U-shaped and made from elastic material such as iron spring wire. Both ends of supporting member 3132 are fixed to the lower position of stator 3106. The center portion of supporting member 3132 engages with engagement holes 3137 through notches 3136 provided at the lower end of insertion member 3133. Notches 3136 are disposed before engagement holes 3137 in the advancing direction of main bearing [[3114]] 3116 and joined with engagement holes 3137. The length of joining portions 3138 of engagement holes 3137, i.e., the length of the openings in contact with notches 3136 is smaller than the outside diameter of supporting member 3132.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 12 at line 2 as follows:

--In accordance with the rotation of main shaft portion 3116 of shaft 3111, oil 3102 rises through the oil passage formed between the outer surface of insertion member 3133 and the inner surface of sleeve 3131 included in viscous pump 3130 while being pulled by the rotation of sleeve 3131. Oil 3102 then passes through communicating hole 3140 and reaches the starting point of lead groove 3151. Subsequently, oil [[7302]] 3102 further rises through the oil passage

formed between lead groove 3151 provided on the outer surface of main shaft portion 3116 of second viscous pump 3150 and the inner surface of main bearing 3114 while being pulled by the rotation of main shaft portion 3116. Finally, oil 3102 is transferred to eccentric portion 3117, connecting rod 3118 and other components through eccentric communicating portion 3160.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 18 at line 11 as follows:

--Viscous pump 3230 is coaxially inserted into cylindrical hollow portion 3235 formed in main shaft portion 3216 and sleeve 3231 secured to the lower region of cylindrical hollow portion 3235. Viscous pump 3230 includes insertion member 3233 having two supporting members 3232 which extend from the lower end of insertion member 3233 in the almost horizontal direction, and restricting means [[339]] 3239 having free joints 3261 which is combined with supporting members 3232 such that free joints 3261 and supporting members 3232 can freely rotate so as to restrict floating of insertion member 3233.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 33 at line 24 as follows:

--According to this embodiment, since component 1151 is rotatably connected to the ceiling of cylindrical hollow portion 1142 only by screw [[157]] 1157 inserted into penetration 1153, lateral pressure due to fixation is scarcely applied between cylindrical hollow portion 1142 and insertion member 1145, and there is very few possibility of occurrence of sliding abrasion between cylindrical hollow portion 1142 and insertion member 1145. It is thus possible to prevent generation of abrasion powder which is circulated with oil toward the sliding area and caught between the sliding components and thus brings about a locked condition of the compressing element. Accordingly, the compressor provided according to this embodiment is highly reliable.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 67 at line 24 as follows:

-- In the conventional structure in which bracket 7115 supports the weight of insertion member 7120 at two points, insertion member 7120 inserted into sleeve 7112 is inclined and contacts sleeve 7112. When bracket 7115 does not have high dimensional accuracy or the center of gravity of insertion member 7120 is off the shaft center, the contact between the upper end of

longitudinal groove 7621 provided at the lower end of insertion member 7120 and bracket [[15]] 7115 becomes a point contact. In this case, abrasion or fixation between sleeve 7112 and insertion member 7120 may be caused, resulting in deterioration of the pumping ability and generation of abrasion powder which is circulated with oil toward the sliding area and caught between the sliding components and brings about a locked condition of the compressing element.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 83 at line 8 as follows:

--Additionally, the rotation of insertion member 5344 is prevented by permanent magnet 5350 fixed on each arm 5349 formed on insertion member 5344 and permanent magnet 5360 each fixed to the inner surface of the bottom of closed container 5101 in such a position as to be substantially opposed to each permanent magnet [[5360]] 5350 with a predetermined clearance. As a result, indirect fixing of insertion member 5344 to stator 5136 or other components is not needed and the structure is considerably simplified requiring only a small number of components and processes. Accordingly, a viscous pump having high productivity can be provided.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 88 at line 15 as follows:

-- Springs [[139]] 6139 elastically support compressing element 6110 via stator 6136 such that compressing element 6110 is elastically held on closed container 6101.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 88 at line 22 as follows:

--Cylindrical hollow portion 6141 is formed in main shaft portion 6120. Hollow sleeve [[142]] 6142 is fixed to the lower region of cylindrical hollow portion 6141. Sleeve 142 is substantially cylindrical and cap-shaped, whose top and bottom are open. Sleeve 142 is made from iron plate press material which offers comparatively high accuracy in this embodiment, but may be formed from leaf spring steel.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 89 at line 4 as follows:

-- Insertion member 6143 coaxially inserted into cylindrical hollow portion 6141 and sleeve [[142]] 6142 is made from a plastic material which has lower thermal conductivity than

the metal material which forms shaft 6125 and possesses refrigerant-resistance and oil-resistance properties such as PPS, PBT, and PEEK. Spiral groove 6144 is engraved on the outer surface of insertion member 6143, whereby oil passage 6145 through which oil flows is provided between spiral groove 6144 and the inner surface of sleeve [[142]] 6142. The difference between the outermost diameter of insertion member 6143 and the inner surface of sleeve [[142]] 6142, i.e., the matching clearance is established in a range from 100μm to 500μm. Insertion member 6143 has bolt hole 6146 at its upper end, and a plurality of first contacting members 6147 at its lower sides off the rotational shaft center of shaft 6125.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 89 at line 23 as follows:

--Each second contacting member 6148 is fixed to the inner surface of the bottom of closed container 6101 in such a position as to be opposed to each first contacting member 6147 in the rotational direction with a sufficient predetermined clearance from rotating sleeve [[142]] 6142. Both first contacting members 6147 and second contacting members 6148 are completely soaked with oil 6102 stored in the bottom area of closed container 6101. First contacting members 6147 are made from plastic and formed integrally with insertion member 6143, but may be formed by fixing metal wires or fragments, for example, to the lower region of insertion member 6143. Second contacting members 6148 are substantially L-shaped and made from elastic material such as metal wires and fragments.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 90 at line 7 as follows:

--Bolt 6150 is employed as supporting member 6152 for slidingly connecting insertion member 6143 with sleeve [[142]] 6142. Bolt 6150 inserted through washer 6151 penetrates bolt hole 6146, and reaches the upper surface of cylindrical hollow portion 6141 to be attached thereto, thereby rotatably connecting insertion member 6143 to main shaft portion 6120 of shaft 6125 and closing the lower end of bolt hole 6146. Washer 6151 is made from a plastic material having high abrasion-resistance property such as self-lubrication characteristic (PPS and PEEK etc.). Alternatively, bolt 6150 may be formed from a similar self-lubrication material to eliminate washer 6151.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 90 at line 20 as follows:

-- Main shaft portion 6120 rotates with the rotation of shaft 6125. Sleeve 142 fixed to main shaft portion 6120 rotates in synchronization with the rotation of main shaft portion 6120. Insertion member 6143 is pulled by the rotation of sleeve [[142]] 6142, but the rotation of insertion member 6143 is prevented by the elastic contact between first contacting members 6147 provided on insertion member 6143 and second contacting members 6148 provided on closed container 6101. As a result, oil rises through spiral oil passage 6145 while rotating and being pulled by the inner surface of sleeve [[142]] 6142 due to viscosity. At this stage, oil 6102 rises while rotating not only by the centrifugal force which decreases at low-speed revolution but by a pulling force generated by viscosity. Thus, oil can be drawn up in a stable manner even at the time of low-speed revolution such as 600 rpm.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 92 at line 23 as follows:

--According to this embodiment, insertion member 6143 is rotatably connected to main shaft portion 6120 of shaft 6125 by means of bolt 6150 which is inserted through washer 6151. Thus, the position of insertion member 6143 relative to sleeve [[142]] 6142 fixed at the lower end of main shaft portion 6120 is restricted by this connecting portion, and an almost constant clearance is maintained between insertion member 6143 and sleeve [[142]] 6142. This clearance is maintained by the fact that lateral pressure due to fixation is scarcely caused and also by the oil pressure generated between insertion member 6143 and sleeve [[142]] 6142, and thus there is very few possibility of occurrence of sliding abrasion between insertion member 6143 and sleeve [[142]] 6142.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 93 at line 10 as follows:

--Spiral groove 6144 is provided on the outer surface of insertion member 6143 to form spiral oil passage 6145 in this embodiment, but may be disposed on the inner surface of sleeve [[142]] 6142 to form oil passage 6145. In this case, the area of the inner surface of the rotational body in contact with oil 6102 is enlarged by adding the surface area of the concaves of the spiral groove. This structure causes large viscous resistance, thereby enhancing oil transfer capability.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 93 at line 25 as follows:

--Insertion member 6143 coaxially inserted into sleeve [[142]] 6142 has a plurality of first contacting members 6247 at its lower sides off the rotational shaft center of shaft 6125.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 94 at line 3 as follows:

--Each second contacting member 6248 is fixed to the inner surface of the bottom of closed container 6101 in such a position as to be opposed to each first contacting member 6247 in the rotational direction with a sufficient predetermined clearance from rotating sleeve [[142]] 6142. Both first contacting members 6247 and second contacting members 6248 are completely soaked with oil 6102 stored in the bottom area of closed container 6101. First contacting members 6247 are made from plastic and formed integrally with insertion member 6143, but may be formed by fixing metal wires or fragments, for example, to the lower region of insertion member 6143. Second contacting members 6148 are substantially L-shaped and made from elastic material such as metal wires and fragments. Each second contacting member 6248 has metal flat plate 6249 disposed in such a position as to contact with the face of first contact member 6247.--